

KENTUCKE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1787.

To the Honourable the SPEAKER and MEMBERS of the two HOUSES of GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the SUBSCRIBERS FRESHMONGERS, and INHABITANTS of the City of RICHMOND, and County of HENRICO; Humbly Sheweth:

THAT with minds filled with the deepest anxiety and distress at the alarming consequences of an act passed at the last Session of General Assembly, intitled "An Act imposing new Taxes," your Petitioners and Remonstrants find themselves impelled to appear before the Legislature, in vindication of their reasonable Constitutional Rights, and in opposition to a Law that has for its basis, principles which we humbly conceive are repugnant to equal right, common justice, and sound policy. That while in the debate, but firm language becoming freemen to use and the Legislature to hear, we offer our objections to the act in question; it is with peculiar regret, we lament the necessity of remonstrating against a measure which has for its object the discharge of the national Debt, the support of Public Credit, and a provision for the Emergencies of Government, because well aware of the public necessities we are sensible of the difficulties that attend in the adoption of measures best calculated to answer those great purposes, and under those apprehensions would with cheerful contribution afford our equal and common proportion upon every requisition of the Legislature, except those, an acquiescence in which might establish precedents dangerous to the Peace, Liberty, and Happiness of our country, and incur to us the just Reproaches of Posterity for betraying those Rights, which by every Principle of Honour, we are bound to guard and maintain.

We therefore remonstrate against the act, intitled "An Act imposing new Taxes," as unjust, impolitic, and unconstitutional:—As unjust—

BECAUSE it imposes a tax on Houses in Town, not imposed on Houses in the Country, which is at once unequal and partial, and a departure from that wise & unerring axiom of politics, that the measure of all public burthens should be equal and general, not partial and particular.

BECAUSE also those who impose this tax do not feel the unequal weight, and the above are under no restraint to desert from oppression, contrary to another wise principle, that the governors and governed should contribute equally to the support of government, and feel in common all its burthens.

BECAUSE also the tax imposed upon clerks of one third their fees being founded upon the principle that the fees are too high, is derogatory to the Honour of the Legislature, inasmuch as it continues an avowed injustice in order to derive a contemptible increase to the public revenue, whilst we conceive the true policy of the Legislature ought to be to render the fee bill equally by granting to the clerks no greater reward than their services merit, and thus removing the justice of the Law, take away the temptation to sanction it for the purposes of Revenue.

BECAUSE also the Tax upon wheels, being beyond every rule of proportion, is an arbitrary restraint on the free use of property, while the Tax on professions is equally so of the exercise of those talents with which the God of Nature has endowed his creatures, and the above the said taxes are subversive of Common Right.—And,

BECAUSE also whilst the payment of other taxes, for the convenience of the people, made commensurate in Tobacco and public Securities, the Taxes imposed by this Law, are, as if designed to be marked with peculiar inequality and hardship, made payable in Specie only.

We also Remonstrate against the said act as impolitic for the following reasons:

BECAUSE it establishes a dangerous and alarming discrimination in the mode of Taxation, and moreover operates to discourage the growth and increase of Towns, the establishment of Manufactures, the improvements and progress of Science, and the free exercise of the human faculties in those laudable pursuits which tend as well to the honor and interest of the community, as the advantage of the Individual, contrary to the policy of every wise Government.

It establishes a dangerous and alarming Discrimination in the mode of Taxation, because by the operation of the Law for equalizing the land-tax, lands in the country continue to pay a fixed per cent. upon their averaged value without regard to their

present or future state of improvement, whilst lots in Town are by this act subjected to pay an increased Tax for all additional improvements; and moreover by being a departure from the equal principle of assessment, *ad valorem*, to the adoption of one founded on supposed local advantage, which being dependent on mere opinion, may be extended to answer every purpose of inequality and oppression, by changing and directing both its object and amount, so that we may quickly expect to see, for the same principle will justify it, that Dwellings contiguous to navigation, Counties situate upon Rivers, and farms convenient to Cities, shall be subjected to Taxes, from which the more distant Counties will be free.

It tends to discourage the growth and increase of Towns, because it takes from the individual that hope of profit which is his only inducement to build upon and improve his unenanted and uncultivated Lots; and whenever that Profit is taken away, by whatever cause, the resulting effect we have stated, is, in our opinion, inevitable.

It tends to defeat the establishment of Manufactures, because the same cannot be established but in Towns, where the support and endeavours of all its various branches may be conducted and directed with uniformity, decision, and effect; and the same cause which discourages the one will ultimately also defeat the other.

It tends to check the improvement and progress of Science, and the free exercise of the human faculties, by a discrimination of professional men as the objects of Taxation, whose endeavours redound to the honor and advantage of every Community, and which cannot be effected but by the free exercise of those Talents which are the bountiful gifts of Heaven, and which, it being imious to disuse, no human Laws should or ought to restrain: And because too this objection will be found more strongly to apply when the principle of this Tax is extended to men of every calling, trade, or profession, as it certainly must and will if suffered to exist, thereby shifting the weight of the public burthens from all men generally and equally, to those of particular descriptions, unbarring the barriers of Government, and prostrating every principle of the social Compact.

We also remonstrate against the said act as unconstitutional for the following reasons:

1st. BECAUSE by the third Section of the Bill of Rights it is declared that the people have an equal claim to the common benefit, protection, and security of Government; of course the rule and principle of all Legislative Acts ought to be general and equal, not partial and particular.

2^{dy}. BECAUSE by the wife principle of the Bill of Rights which provides "that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments from the Community," it is inseparably inferred that no man or set of men can or ought to be subjected to exclusive or separate burthens or inconveniences, otherwise inequality might be the rule of Government whenever political expediency should suggest, inasmuch as particular burthens on a particular class of Citizens, must always operate to the general exemption of the other Citizens from their equal participation in the burthens of Government; And this We humbly conceive, is the direct, obvious, and certain consequence of the act in question.

3^{dy}. BECAUSE this act by being unequal, partial, and particular, is a departure from the fifteenth Section of the Bill of Rights which declares "that no free government can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice." And it is equally in life ent to the governed whether this departure be found in those acts of the Legislature which establish an unequal mode of participation under the common burthens of Government, or in those which by choking the fountains of justice render our jurisprudence an Evil rather than a Good.

LASTLY. We Remonstrate against the said act as true friends to the constitution and Government under which we live, solicitous to preserve the Rights and privileges secured to us by the late glorious Revolution, at the expence of the best blood and treasure of our country, and anxious to avoid that innumerable train of evils consequent on Disunion, Dissention, and Discord, which, we fear, are inevi-

table from a farther continuance of the measure in question.

For all which reason, your PETITIONERS and REMONSTRANTS humbly pray that the act, intitled "An act imposing new Taxes," may be repealed.—And,

FINALLY, That an all-wise and gracious Providence may enlighten your minds and direct your measures to the advancement of his Honor and the true Interest and happiness of your Constituents And We, as in duty bound, Shall, &c.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg Dec. 10.

"Accounts are received from Captain Imeyloff governor of Kamtschatka, that two armed ships, under English colours, from the coast of America, with a cargo of furs were put into the island of Metim; that on their arrival they were not allowed to land or even traffic for fresh provisions, but after making the prince some valuable presents of European articles they had entered into a league of friendship with him for the carrying on a traffick with the Japanese for the disposal of their cargoes, which chiefly consist of furs, that before the ship which brought the intelligence sailed from Metim, they had made several voyages to the coast of Japan, and met with great success; that they were preparing to leave some of their people on the island to whom the prince had promised protection, and had actually betrothed one of his daughters to the supercargo, who was to be left in the island as a commander of the party for the carrying on a correspondence with the Japanese and the Kurile islands."

Extract of a letter from Trieste Jan 20.

"The Imperial frigate Jacobine, Captain Leraude, of 26 guns, has just brought in here an Algerine galley, mounting 18 guns, and carrying 86 men, which she took off the point del Nicotia, after an engagement of forty minutes, in which the barbarian lost several men. This vessel has been long on the Tycean coast, and taken a variety of vessels."

Extract of a letter from Malaga, February 1.

"The Portuguese man of war, La Langraire, has nearly scoured the coast of the Barbary corsairs, with which they have been so very long infested; two of those vessels, under the Salentine flag, have been sent in here, and will be conveyed to some of her most faithful Majesty's ports as early as possible. By way of reprisals, the crews will be sent into slavery."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, March 6.

"The Divan are not very well pleased with the overtures which the Emperors has made them, that they should cede Bessarabia as a dependent state of Crimea. This request puts a war beyond a doubt. The Ottoman Minister has declared, that after a close and strict examination into the conduct of the Pacha of Agska, he has not found him guilty of anything deserving punishment; and he cannot therefore consent to the requisition of Russia to give him up. As to the Emperors establishing a Consul at Varna, the Divan cannot be responsible for the people, nor have it in their power to correct abuses which they may commit in their hours of blind indignation. And as Russia will not be satisfied with these representations, the Divan considered it as their duty to prepare for the worst. The levies of land forces, the equipment of fleets, appointments of Generals, &c. every thing speaks an approaching war. On the 2^d of February, Ismael Pacha left Constantinople to go to Orzakov, and take the command of 19 regiments, who will be ready to march in a few days. Three other Generals, at the head of 20,000 men, are to pass into Crimea; and a fleet sailed on the 28th of February, to complete the expedition. This fleet is composed of 10 ships of the line, and is to be reinforced by 300 smaller vessels, and to be commanded by Admiral Cassik Elvase Oulu. These are not vain preparations; what passes in Hungary shews that matters are come to a crisis. Orders are given for 100,000 men to advance to wards that quarter of the frontiers which is most exposed; the foreign powers are begun to buy themselves. France has declared, that in case Russia persists, she will be the cause of a general capture, as the French will be obliged to assist the Turks."

Letters from Vienna say, on the 28th of March last the Emperor caused the following notice to be sent to the French Minister: "That he received with pleasure the French king's declaration of the 19th, of his determined intention to preserve the peace of Europe; but that, as great disputes still subsisted between the Por-

and Russia, which had not come to any one point of decision, and a war seeming to him inevitable, from the difference which there was in opinion between the cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in consequence of this, that he would remain neutral. However, in the meantime, following the example of the French king, he would use every means to settle all difficulties, if the people were disposed to peace; but should his endeavors prove unsuccessful, he should observe a strict neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Maleia, April 27.
"The Queen of Lebanon, a frigate of 36 guns, bound from Beirut to London, fell in with an Algerine galley that had been cruising about these islands, and had taken several vessels; of most engagement ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Algerine having most of her men killed and wounded, struck her colours, and is brought in here, to the small gulf of the inhabitants."

H A L I F A X, June 21.
By the latest intelligence from England, we find the Russians and Turks are actually at war. That France seems determined to take part with the Turks. That the other powers appear rather disposed to stand aloof at present, than to engage on either side. A fleet of 33 sail of Russian men of war were expected in England; an agent having arrived to provide stores, &c. for them.

BOSTON, April 6.
The following are handed to us as true copies of two intercepted letters from one of Shays's officers to his friends in Charlestown. They were attested to be genuine, by a person of credit, at Duxbury, in the state of Vermont, March 12, 1787, and are here inserted verbatim et literatim:

"to my wife & wife's parents and brothers and sisters and their friend wishing to help him find you all, well as they leave me and Blessing may follow you all I still give you a small piece of time there are gone one boat from to Canada of a very large number from her K. Sheer that they will be K. re K. K. under Canada and the proposals to settle under the King and are moving from their parts he offers one hundred dollars of land a man fifty to child one Cow a man and one K. of oven to a do farm tools and three years provision this may be depended upon and that they are leaving their farms at Concord and at K. K. here

from Waterbury."
"now I to K. their opportunity to write to my friends in the bay to inform them that the facts of this world you K. well I discontinue with a number of officers of this State which are under the protection of Canada which informs me that they are all ordered to be acquitted with a good gun and bassonnet and ammission by the first of may and further that the preparation of war at the northland is a magazine for some time past and further more that carleton is at congress with the articles of peace to be fixed and the agreement to be signed which is out of their power I hear no news at the present but I saw a number of the C. Shays at Caverhill give my regard to my father and mother brother and sisters and brothers I expect to be at home in the first of June and I expect I shall come to the old farm without being met by any of you if any thing turns up now I wish you would send a letter at C. Shays's house and I can get a letter from your friend and will answer and I desire to be remembered to all Shays boys and I will be well I am not going to the lake I expect to be there to morrow wishing you well

Walter Avery."

W O R C E S T E R

Extract of a letter from Warwick, dated May 22.
"Last night about two men under arms, surrounded the house of doctor M. d. d. Pomeroy, of this town. Took the doctor prisoner, and made their escape towards Vermont state, leaving with Mrs. Pomeroy a letter, of which the following is a copy, verbatim et literatim, which you are desired to publish if convenient."
"This is to certify the Commonwealth of the Massachusetts that the person now taken in to be referred as being to secure the life of Joseph Parmeter and Henry me Cutler who are condemned to Death by said State, & to assure you that if the above persons are not to Death by said State, that the persons taken as above shall be put to Death in the same manner as soon as the news arrives and that without delay, & therefore pray you not to be deceived but pray to save Life."

Previous to the fugitives capturing Dr. Pomeroy, they made a prisoner of Joseph Metcalf, Esq. of Orange, as he was returning home from a journey. Doctor Pomeroy found means to make his escape; Mr. Metcalf, as we were informed, was carried a prisoner into the state of Vermont; but a number of spirited militia, hearing of this high handed outrage, joined themselves, and were in pursuit of the rebels, who, gaining information of the intent of the militia, thought proper to escape Mr. Metcalf, and seek their safety by flight.

B E N N I N G T O N, May 7.

Among unfavourable allegations have been spread abroad to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the fugitives of Massachusetts, the following transactions may serve to show our disposition, not to encourage fugitives and rebellious fugitives who have fled from justice.

On Monday last night about two of the rebels from Massachusetts, who fled from justice, met at Capt. Galt's, in Shoftbury, in Convention to agree on measures for continuing their opposition to that government. The authority of Shoftbury being alarmed, at such an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the fugitives the occasion of their meeting. A committee, consisting of Col. Smith, (who was appointed their president) and four others were chosen to make answer to this demand, which was "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting measures whereby they might return and enjoy their properties;" and being duly questioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be spirited in their opposition for a few weeks longer, and they might be assured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal on the part of the authorities, conducted them to a fair trial, and he informed them that if they were met for the purpose of petitioning the legal authority for pardon and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hostile, and the business to concert plans for committing depredations and continuing opposition to that government, they must disperse immediately, for no such unlawful assembling could be allowed in Vermont. Col. Smith answered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning was now at an end.

The Sheriff of the county, who had been previously notified, was present, for the purpose of dispersing them in case they refused to withdraw. The rebels pleaded for leave to be by themselves a few minutes, which was granted, after which they dispersed and proceeded immediately to White Creek, in the state of New York, where we have a declaration that there was a considerable body collected, who sit in Convention from day to day without objection.

The Governor and Council of Vermont have given the strongest assurances to his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, that in case the fugitives residing in this state pursue any measures that are hostile, the most effectual measures shall be taken by the force of this state for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and punishment.

N E W Y O R K, April 12.

It appears by a return of the army lately made to the Emperors of Russia, that their number consists of fifty regiments of cavalry, containing 61,319 men, and ninety two regiments of infantry, containing 213,000 men, making in the whole 274,321, exclusive of guards and artillery; and that twenty five regiments of cavalry, and thirty five of infantry, with five corps of chasseurs, are found necessary to be in constant employ to guard the frontiers of Turrid, Cuban, and Caucasus.

AUG. 7. The general assembly of the state of Franklin, at their last session, have divided that state into two districts, and appointed Col. D. Kennedy, brigadier general of Washington district, and Colonel William Boker brigadier general of Elholm district. They have likewise appointed the honorable William Coke, William Nelson, and George Elholm Esquires, delegates to wait on Congress, for the purpose of being admitted into the federal Union.

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Late accounts from the lower parts of Virginia say, that there is the appearance of the greatest scarcity heretofore known, the drought has been so great this summer, that a number of people have cut down their fields of Indian corn, in order to save the fodder, and prepare the land for feeding; Twenty shillings per Barrel is offered for corn and take it as soon as it is gathered.

et c. The general assessor for the County of Fayette is appointed on Thursday the fourth day of October next at Lexington.

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ALL PERSONS Indebted to Alexander and James Parker, are required to come in and settle their accounts before October court, for they need not expect any further indulgence,

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

Strayed from the subscriber living near Strodes Station, the latter end of February a likely bay filly, a year old in April, branded with an I on the near shoulder, has a large star in her forehead. Whoever takes up and secures said filly so that her owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by
Sept. 26. JOHN CALAMAN.

L E X I N G T O N, Aug. 15, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he is now engaged in editing a Paper Mill on a branch of Dicks river near his grist mill, and expects to have it fully completed by the first of November next. He flatters himself that in the execution of an undertaking which promises such advantages to this District, he will meet with the greatest encouragement from every good citizen, who wishes to see Arts, and manufactures flourish in Kentucky. But as a paper manufactory cannot be carried on without rags, he therefore most earnestly recommends it to all persons to be particular in saving all their old linen and cotton. Proper persons will be appointed in different parts of the country to receive rags, for which he will give a higher price in cash than is given for that article in Maryland, or Pennsylvania,
JACOB MYERS.

A FRESH CARGO

Just opening for Sale in LEXINGTON by THOMAS JANUARY, Consisting of a Complete Assortment of DRY GOODS ALSO,

CHOCOLATE, TEA, BROWN SUGAR, TEA POTS, CUPS AND SAUSERS, RICE, ROSIN, JAMAICA SPIRITS, STRONG BEER, EMPTY BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c. Which he means to dispose of very cheap for CASH.

Fayette County September 12, 1787.

I Hereby give notice to the Gentlemen subscribers to an article of agreement, bearing date the tenth day of July last, for the purpose of settling on Col. John Harris's lands on main Licking, That we Horatio Turpin Esq. and myself, agents for said Harris, shall meet them at Brays tavern in Lexington on Thursday the first day of November next in perfect readiness to proceed to the place, lay off their lots agreeable to contract, and give them possession. The strictest punctuality will be necessarily observed in this case on my part, and therefore hope, no neglect will take place on the part of the subscribers. The public utility of this measure if carried into effect, will merit the approbation of this county; but in a particular manner of those Gentlemen who hold large possessions of lands contiguous to that place, whom, I have not a single doubt will liberally contribute. This settlement will consist of twenty six men, situate within ten miles of the Ohio river, on the bank of main Licking.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.